THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE INTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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LIAMS, ACHESON.

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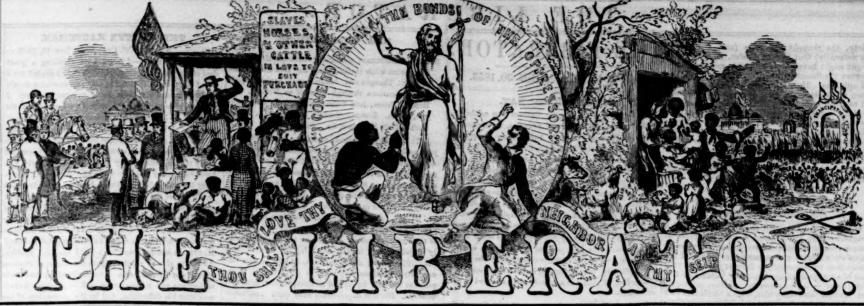
Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

ns, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ng to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Freeled, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-I so receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, and In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides

very question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1853.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

SECURE THE PERFETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

DATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT-OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 52.

From the Boston Courier. THE GARRISONIANS AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

We never object to an assault of the Abolitionists upon the Courier. The warfare constitutes a part of the food upon which they live,—their passion and ill-blood must break out somewhere, and when their assaults are confined to the Courier, there is some assurance that they are 'kept out of mischief' for the time being.—that no sensitive greson who has a care for their maledictions and their anathemus is disquieted, and that they have no particular scape-goats in their own ranks, for the moment, who has rebelled against their arbitrary and despotic authority, and who is to be crusified under their sanguinary laws. They must are some buy to fight with, or they must die, like the scorpion within the ring of fire, by the poism of their own fangs. If one of them should be left on a desolate island, he would quarred withinself a dozen times a day, though he were a member of a dozen different peace societies. Their philosophy is full-finding—their business is grumbing and denunciation, and they are never perfectly We never object to an assault of the Abolitionists philosophy is fault-finding—their business is grum-bing and denunciation, and they are never perfectly happy anless absolutely miserable. They know no applying invectives to their opponents, and 'diab-olism,' 'flunkeyism,' 'submission to the South,' 'cow rdice of the North,' and such like phrases, are issued at every hand, with all the palsy of in-anition, until any public but the Abolition public would grow stomach-sick of the interminable ad-resistatives of their monotonous doses, which are ministerings of their monotonous doses, which are ever varied except by the changing of one abusive

ill it is refreshing to receive one of their savage attacks, where the ferocity has no discount, and the hatred has no veil—where they raise the knife o strike to the bone, because it is the open, undisdavery 'enterprise,' who were the first in that field, and who will be the last to quit it. Their raying denunciations have some character about them, as compared with the feeble, milk-and-water, parti-colored effasions of those who use Abolition-ism for a temporary political and personal pur-pose, and who to-day are most religiously and conscientiously affected by the horrors of slavery, while to-morrow the wind may shift, and they sink while to-morrow the wind may shift, and they sink into non-committalism, or utter oracular and deprecating phrases of nothingness about the dangers of esectionalism and the disasters attached to dis-union. We prefer the pure article, without any admixture or adulteration—which everybody can understand, and of which it may be said, that the who runs may read, and he who reads may run. The purists and ultras of the anti-slavery creed The purists and ultras of the auti-slavery creed have, within a few months, commenced a warfare against Frederick Douglass, the colored champion of their party, because he has had the imprudence to think for himself upon some one matter which is among their crazy conventionalities. If such heresy should extend, or be tolerated at all, there might be as and sout to the inflamment of all white learners. should extend, or be tolerated at all, there might be an end soon to the influence of all white leaders of black hosts, and therefore he must be put down. Garrison, Phillips and Quincy fulminate against him at once a bull of excommunication. The first crime of Doughas was, we believe, in recognizing the authority of the Constitution of the United States,—a rank offence, which has been visited severely many him by the Million of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States,—a rank offence, which has been visited severely many him by the Million of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States,—a rank offence, which has been visited severely many him by the Million of the Constitution of the Co States,—a 'rank offence,' which has been visited severely upon him by the Liberator, the National A. S. Standard, and other Garrison journals. They attacked his family relations—they sneered at his sincerity—they derided all his explanations, and they hissed him and looked black upon him at their meetings. But the black Abolitionist was more than a match for his lighter colored brethren, as will be seen by the following extracts from his paper, written after he had turned to bay upon his persecutors.

utors.

These extracts will be sufficient to show the character of the controversy, and who is best affected by it. Jaundiced in vision and inflamed by passion, is the language used by the white Abolitionist, in the madness of his wrath, when dealing with his negro brother, who is as cool as the top of himborazo, and pays as little regard to the passionate ejaculations of the white agitator, as the mountain does to the wind that blows over it. The black man is more temperate, manly and courteous than his white opponent, but the expression of this opinion by the Courier may injure him with his party and his race, and we will say no more.

'NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.'

The Abolitionists have a lecturer named Parsons, at present employed in this county. He re-cently advertised and delivered a course of lectures in this town, upon what he styled Southern Life and institutions, but which were a miserable caricature rather than life like rather than life-like pictures, as we learn from some who were present. The notice of the lectures was given in such a manner as to draw in some who had at first no idea of the rank abolition

character of the lectures.

The Portland Inquirer announces the same course of lectures in Buxton on the 16th inst., course of lectures in Buxton on the 16th inst., and on the 20th a meeting of the 'Friends of Freedom and Temperance' in the Baptist meeting house at Buxton Centre. 'Friends of Freedom and Temperance!' This phrase exhibits the miserable shifts to which the Abolitionists of this State resort, in order to build up their party. Wonder if they think Temperance has become so degenerate as to enter into a coalition with Abolitionism, and henceforth lean for support upon the negro manie! We

onter into a coalition with Abolitionism, and hence-forth lean for support upon the negro mania! We are willing and desirous that men of all parties should be temperate; but may heaven save Tem-perance from an alliance with 'niggerism.' The truth is, the Abolitionists have, for some time, been unable to get the people in any part of this country into their meetings in any consider-able numbers. They have frequently appointed meetings which have been total failures for want of an audience; and the fact annaks well for the of an audience; and the fact speaks well for the good sense and patriotism of the people. Begging money and subscribers to Willey's paper have al-their markings. You they are the exercises at ways constituted a chief part of the exercises at their meetings. Now they wish to harness Temperanee to their shlack team, to help them out of the limbo into which they have fallen. We do not believe they will secure the favor of the people by this dodge.—Saco Democrat.

THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

Extract from a speech made in Charleston, S. C. on the 4th of July last, by Richard Yeadon, Esq. 'In the Union, we of the South are strong enough to defend the institution of slavery within the limits of the Union, and we have the invincible strength of the Union to defend it against all assaults of any kind from abroad. We have only to be true to ourselves, and while members of the Union, the institution is impregnable against assault of any kind—covered with an impervious shield, and having as its bulwark at once the Constitution of the Union and our own right arms.' the Union and our own right arms."

SELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

an article from the London Inquirer, commenting on a pamphlet of mine touching the Slavery question, I Yours, respectfully,

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

A DISCOURSE, Delivered December 11th, 1853, the Sunday after the Second Decade Celebration of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in Philadelphia.

BY WILLIAM H. FURNESS.

'Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment.'-Jonn vii. 24.

I make no apology, my friends, for asking your attention to this wise and good counsel of the great Teacher, with exclusive reference to that body of To the Editor of the London Inquirer:

Six—I may not be entitled to complain of a lack of candor in Mr. Estlin's reply to my note of July 13, but I may be permitted to regret the lack of critical discernment in one who has set himself to be my expositor before the British public. When, for instance, in his letter of August 25, he quotes the argument I have put into the mouth of a slave-balder are in the second of the conciliate your kindest and most candid attention; but not for my sake, only nor yet for the sake of the Slave.

the argument I have put into the mouth of a slave-holder, as if it were my own, it seems takement that the imputation is quite as unjust as the one I complained of before. And when, as in one or two cases, he cites half a statement, I do not easily recognise my thought, unless I see the other half. The argument is of a sort easy to misunderstand.

To Mr. Estlin, my style of writing may seem not only 'studiously abstract.' but inconsistent with itself. But an argument or statement must be judged somewhat by the nature of the case it has to meet. It seems to me, that in the discussion of a very perplexed question of social ethics, (and social economy too.) what is wanted is an intellect that can admit facts seemingly discordant; not one that takes the more common and convenient way of choosing which it will not see. The discordance of the statement may be only a fair index of the nature of the thing. What I complain of, in much of the anti-slavery discourse of the day, is, that it is seathetic, and not practical that it is shaped to humor the ethical taste of a particular portion of the public, not to meet the whole question as it lies in the complexity of fact and in the perplexity of men's judgment. It really seems to me, that in the multitude of speech, there was room for one single statement, studiously dispassionate (not 'abstract') which might be, in its measure of ability, a judicial summing up of the argument, or scientific survey of the field. The only question would be, as to the competency of the execution; not, certainly, as to the desirable noss of the attempt.

A little unprejudiced attention would show, I think, that my pamphlet (ill-timed or otherwise)

shape an inch, and I will be based. The first of public indignation were instantly concentrated any one of the public indignation were instantly concentrated any of the public indignation were instantly concentrated and inches and indignated and inches and inc

when the character of positions and have been considered to the character of the character

WHOLE NUMBER 1195.

SIR-As I am told you published, some weeks ago,

quest that you will insert also the following reply. J. H. ALLEN. Bangor, Dec. 14, 1853.

himself from imputations never cast upon him, is a thing, perhaps, that he can best explain.

But sappose the charge to have been preferred against him as a member of the 'Boam' of the American Anti-Slavery Society, there was nothing in such a charge, I contend, at which Mr. Philips could properly take so serious umbrage. Had the Committee even gone so far as to have selected other speakers than Mossrs. Foster. Pillsbury, and Wright, leaving them out altogether, and had they been charged with this omission, in plain terms, that charge would not have effected their integrity. Nothing is more common, in the action of the Nething is more common, in the action of the managers of Societies, than the exercise of such discrimination, in selecting speakers on given oc-casions. It is a prerogative never disclaimed by casions. It is a prerogative never disclaimed by any Society. One man is selected, and another is casions. It is a prerogative never disclaimed by any Society. One man is selected, and another is not selected: one, perhaps, because he is judicious and argumentative, is called upon to move this or that resolution; another, perhaps, for the opposite reason, is selected to do something else; and this is all quite defensible, for every Society has a right to put its' best foot foremost.' To do so, or to be charged with doing so, is no imputation upon its integrity. Such action would only be adapting proper means to legitimate ends—the practice of a wise discretion—to use the favorite maxim discretion-to use the favorite maxim of Abby Kelley Foster, it would be but giving 'the

But I scorn to take shelter under this plea, since Mr. Phillips is determined to put the worst pos-sible construction upon my words, and to ring from them a meaning wholly foreign to their natural import. I will meet him upon his own ground, and reply not only to his written speech, but to his

One of the sins alleged against me at Framing-One of the sins alleged against me at Framingham, and one deemed of special significance at the time, but which is. strangely enough, omitted in the Liberstor's report, is this: He (Donglass) had been careful to make proclamation that H. C. Wright, Parker Fillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, are called infidels. To this I reply, I am not at all conscious of having exercised any particular care in the matter. I mentioned the circumstance, to be sure, but in no unfriendly spirit. The thing required no care to proclaim it. From the importance attached by Mr. Phillips to this point, it would almost appear that I had dragged forth, and given notoriety to an obscure fact; and yet, the thing has been a thousand times proclaimed by the gentlemen themto an obscure fact; and yet, the thing has been a thousand times proclaimed by the gentlemen themselves. Indeed, these gentlemen seldom make an Anti-Slavery speech, that they do not mention this charge as being made against them. No, Mr. Phillips, this 'proclamation' (a large word) was already made. I only made mention of it; and, probably, carried the information to not a single person that did not know it hefers. probably, carried the information to not a single per-son that did not know it before. Another fault set to my account at Framingham is, (and no report is made of it,) that I neither affirmed nor denied the charge brought against these gentlemen. It was said, 'that the time was when I would have denied the charge of infidelity brought against them.' I admit that there was once such a time—a time when I would have denied, with all proper emphasis, such a charge. That I did not do it now is not owing to an unkind or to an unjust disposition towards either of the gentlemen named; is owing to an altered state of the case. These gentlemen have made progress, and do not stand where they once did. If the charge of infidelity. now brought against them, were the result of their faithfulness to the slave's cause—if that charge were purely the invention of a pro-slavery church, and of a dumb-dog ministry, conceived and brought forth with the diabolical purpose of giving aid and comfort to the traffickers in human flesh, without any probable foundation, (as I once honestly supposed it to be,) I would denounce it now, as did then, with the utmost scorn and indignation. But I put it to Mr. Phillips with point-blank pun-gency, to say whether he believes this charge to have no other foundation than the malice of a providence er foundation than the malice of a pro-slavery. He knows, and knows very well, that other than the malice of such a church has given currency to this charge. It is, therefore, asking a little too much of me, as an Abolitionist, to defend Messrs. Wright, Pillsbury and Foster, from the charge of infidelity. Those gentlemen do not themselves ask it. Messrs. Pillsbury and Wright would scorn to ak it. Messrs. Fillsbury and Wright would scarn to ask it. They not only are disbelievers in the Bible, and scout its inspiration, but, if there be any meaning in words, they glory in such disbelief, and hugh at the absurdity of recognising any book as of divine authority. A pretty ridiculous figure, indeed, should I cut, defending these gentlemen from the charge of infidelity! the charge of infidelity!

I should have to invent a new dictionary, and

change the meaning of words, to defend these gentlemen from the charge of being infidels! An Infidel (according to Webster) is one who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin

According to this definition, and to the plain use of words, these gentlemen are infidels; and it would have been either the utmost folly or the grossest dishonesty in me to have pursued the course commended by Mr. Phillips, and to have defended these

gentlemen.

This, indeed, I could have done, and did do,denied the right of any man to make the individual tion from them in their efforts to give liberty to the enslaved people of this country, and (as I understand Mr. Wright and Mr. Pillsbury) this is all they ask. It is certainly all that they or their friends have any right to ask. Yet, at Framing-bam, no credit was given me by Mr. Phillips for doing this. It was not the good that I did, but the good that I omitted to do, which he remembered; and that omitted good was the non-denial

of the infidelity of Messrs. Pillsbury and Wright.
But to the main question of Mr. Phillips, namely,
What reason had I to insinuate that the absence of Messrs. Pillsbury, Foster and Wright was I answer: First, Messrs, Pillsbury designed? Foster and Wright are probably the most unpopular members in 'the American Anti-Slavery Society.' Second, the American Anti-Slavery Society had. for two years, been wholly unable to obtain, in the city of New York, a hall in which to hold its anniversary; that, during these two years, it held its annual meeting in the cities of Syracuse and Rochester; and that at each of these meetings, the unpopular gentlemen spoken of were present, and took a conspicuous part, as, indeed, they have taken such part generally, in the meetings of the Society. The fact that three such persons, so nearly allied in opinion and position, should be absent from the late annual meeting, is, to say the least, a striking coincidence, and might well provoke a remark. But there is another reason, taken in connection with this, which makes the coincidence still more remarkable. Perhaps there never the certainly not since the certainly not since the separation in 1840, such an effort made by the Executive Committee to present an imposing demonstration as at this anniversary. Circulars were not only sent to a few individuals who were invited to speak on the occasion, but many were sent out to private individuals, urging their special attendance on the occasion. It is true, I got no especial circular (and perhaps this pecial attenda helped along the insinuation), but my neighbors did. Now, it did seem, when the rank and file were so bountifully supplied with special invitation, all the more singular that three such cham-pions (and they so much alike) should have been elsewhere than on the spot, on an occasion where such special pains had been taken to produce over shot in the locker.' But, in addition to this, a most unheard of course was pursued to obtain the presence of distinguished persons on that occasion. Had any one told me, before that meeting, that ptation would ever induce ' the American Anti-Slavery Society' to issue special letters, inviting New Organizationists to attend their annu meeting, I should have met it with a prompt denial. But the fact came out there, at that very meeting, that sundry gentlemen, not in sympathy with the distinctive peculiarities of the Society, and who distinctive peculiarities of the Society, have not acted with it for the last doz were especially invited to be present, and to take part in its deliberations. Distinguished members of what are termed the measurements. especially invited to attend. Even a member of the Executive Committee of that most bitterly hated of all Societies, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, (a Society for attending whose anniversary, I received a polite rebuke from the very gentleman to whom I am now replying,) was es-pecially addressed, and invited to be present.

Now, I confess that all this looks very much like an attempt to put 'the best foot for have elsewhere said. Let it not be su out 'the best foot foremost,' as I said. Let it not be supposed, however, that I disapprove of this unusual catho-licity; I only wish it were a little more usual.

taking these things together, with wha came out at the same meeting, about the probable falling off of aid from England and Scotland, grow-ing out of the charge of infidelity against the

Society, the thought did arise (and I contend very naturally) that Mesers. Foster, Pillsbury and Wright might have been induced to remain away, to screen the Society from the odium of their into screen the Society from the odium of their infidel opinions. Here I drop the subject; and while L have no desire ever again to recur to it. I wish still to have it distinctly understood, not less by my kind friends than by my bitterest enemies (for I have both), that they need never to expect me to shrink from any legitimate controversy (personal or otherwise) growing out of my relations to the cause of the oppressed and enslaved people of the United States. Yet I appreciate the wisdom of the Apostolic injunction, 'IF IT BE POSSIBLE, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.'

BOSTON, DECEMBER 30, 1853.

POREPATHERS' DAY.

The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was celebrated by the friends of Liberty and Progress, in connection with the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society, on Saturday and Sunday last, in Leyden Hall, at Plymouth. The meeting was addressed by Edmund Quincy, Nathaniel H. Whiting, Parker Pillsbury, Lewis Ford, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Much ground—pertaining to the

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Douglass—were our feelings toward him those of unquenchable hate'—were it our purpose to exert the energies and expend the funds' of the Association we represent, to fling at his head 'the head of an appointed victim,' the 'hatchet of frahead of an appointed victim,' the 'hatchet of fra-tricidal war'—did we mean to 'pursue, misrepre-sent, traduce and vilify him, with a bitterness ever increasing, and a steadiness and violence only characteristic of malice, deep, broad, lasting, and in its Slavery Society, its President and Vice-Presidents, its Secretaries and its Treasurers, its Board of Managers, its Executive Committee, and its lay members, both male and female, the abandoned, wicked, malicious, unscrupulous, arrogant, exterwe give so large a space in the present number of our own. In one sense, indeed, we are gratified that thereby comes an end, we hope, to a very painful controversy, and that Mr. Douglass here acknow-ledges in terms, and displays in the intensest bitterledges in terms, and displays in the intensest bitterness of spirit, the enmity to the Anti-Slavery Cause, as it is represented by the American Society and its friends, that has been alleged against him. But not deeming ourselves so full of all uncharitableness, and so influenced by the basest motives, as he regards us, we cannot but regret such a devalument of gards us, we cannot but regret such a development of poses to hinder individual liberty and universal eman gards us, we cannot but regret such a development of character in one whom, for so many years, we honored and esteemed, and whose power of good for an oppressed people we considered hardly second to that of any other human creature. The article, however, long as it is, we copy, as well as another, for not copying which, he complains of us—as it seems to us, unreasonably, as we gave so much of it us touched upon the point at issue between us—that seems to us, unreasonably, as we gave so much of it us touched upon the point at issue between us—that seems to us, unreasonably, as we gave so much of it used to the effective continuacy, agitation, division, strife, and as touched upon the point at issue between us-that secession, for righteousness' sake. neither he nor any one else shall ever be able to say that we have denied him a hearing, and be-cause we would rather err on the generous side in this matter than even seem to be, in ever so slight a degree, less than generous or just. Bear with us, reader, for this once, and we trust the necessity will not again arise, that your ear or our lips shall be Fathers at Delft Haven, and treated accordingly. pained by an allusion to a circumstance which can be productive only of evil to a cause which we both cherish, but which, like everything else human, must be subject always to human infirmity and fool-ishness, and sometimes sacrificed to human selfish-

tention of replying, article by article, to Mr. Doug-lass's indictment, or defence, or whatever title he may be pleased to apply to this extraordinary docushot has been otherwise harmless. The recalcitra-tion of this piece also is, as between Mr. Douglass to do any damage. Doubtless there are people who will hold this article as his sufficient justification, but they are of a class whose prejudices preclude the possibility of any other than a foregone conclusion. and who would have held his total silence as equally triumphant. None who thought him wrong be-fore, will think him right now; and the few who the charge against him, and be himself at the pains well as grateful duty, to do something for one so de to gather together the evidence that his answer to it is altogether idle. Having shown this, we may be, we think, dismissed from the further considera-

[Eleven solid columns of last week's Standard are occupied with Mr. Douglass's defence of himself. 1

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Bugle, and the Pennsylvania Freeman, written at the nerve and earnestness of the testimonies of the an various times during several months past, in reply to attacks of his own upon the American Anti-Slato attacks of his own upon the American Anti-Slavery Society or its prominent friends, and then devotes twelve columns of his sheet to a rejoinder, which, in bitterness of spirit, in violence of hostil-Governor for a day of Thanksgiving, and exposes the ity, in adroitness of appeal, and in unfairness and hollowness of the popular forms of religious worship, untruthfulness of statement, has rarely, if ever, with absolute fidelity. We are not surprised to learn been surpassed in the assaults of our enemies.—
The article may be regarded as an open declaration of war against the American Anti-Slavery So-Societies and presses in sympathy was openly rebuked. is a melancholy exhibition of the minance of evil influences and passions, over a adelphia, which was preached with special reference man of splendid talents and rare genius, which will sadden the hearts of the friends of the slave, and over which angels might weep. We believe the time will come when Mr. Douglass himself will tribute to the earnest philanthropy and efficient action regret that he ever yielded to the bad counsels, of that Society, and a most friendly vindication of it

lowed in this matter. loss of subscribers or other causes, he may have had, we know not; but, without provocation from the Anti-Slavery press, as far as repeatedly assailed with unjust d with unjust imputations, misstatements, and insinuations, the managers and prominent friends of the American Anti-Slavery Soiety. This naturally called forth a defence from the papers friendly to that Society, each one no-ticing the facts in its own way, as a matter of in-

No. Mr. Douglass, the crown of the martyr or the chaplet of the hero is not so easily earned, else Falstaff or Munchausen had been canonized or dei-fied long ago. Whatever your merit or achieve-ments, you are not yet a second Horatius, battling alone against a Tuscan army, nor a solitary Leon das facing the hosts of Persia in a new The

mopyle.

As Mr. Douglass has made his formal declaration of war upon 'the Garrisonians,' we shall hereafter know what to expect from him, and shall probably have less occasion to notice him than though his position was doubtful. We expect to find more important and more pleasant labor than controversy with him.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 30, 1853.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Much ground-pertaining to the past, the present, and the future-was covered by the speakers, and the vital relation of the Anti-Slavery Movement to the cause of liberty throughout the world Were we the 'vigilant enemies' of Frederick as well as to the safety and permanence of this republic, clearly and strongly portrayed. No more fitting inquenchable hate'—were it our purpose to tribute could have been paid to the memories of those who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Garrison, comprehending all that was necessary to be affirmed on that

Resolved. That we commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in no ostentatious manner, by the perworst form —in short, (not to put altogether too agonizing and fine a point upon it,) were we, in common with all the rest of the American Anti-veneration for their character and deeds,—but by resolutely grappling with the overshadowing and de acal Slave Power of the land ; by repudiating a Government which is pledged to the support of man-stea ing, and a Church which is dripping with blood, and minating, negro-hating, and hypocritical conspira-tors which Mr. Douglass represents us to be. we should rejoice at the article from his paper to which thoroughly polluted; by acknowledging our allegiance ' remembering those in bonds as bound with them,' an seeking to break their fetters by the omnipotence of truth; by a steadfast persistency in the right, a stiff non

Resolved, That though it is true that 'the Pilgrim spirit has not fled,' it is equally true that, throughou this nation, its living presence is regarded as disor-ganizing, schismatical, revolutionary and infidel, as it

The friends of the cause from abroad were greatly in debted, as-usual, to the friends in Plymouth for a most hospitable entertainment.

CAPTAIN DRAYTON.

This noble man and generous hero, says the Com monwealth, left us on Monday, doubtless never to visit us again. His constitution was wholly broken down by ment. The sprawling sportsman, whose gun, though nimed at duck or plover, kicks back and knocks its owner over, is himself the best evidence that his wasting. He came on here a few weeks since, boning wasting. He came on here a few weeks since, hopin to spend some time in Massachusetts, in travelling, and and ourselves, the only direction in which it is likely selling his narrative, (which has just been published,) and thus do something for his own support. But, from the severity of the weather, or other causes, his health declined, and he became so feeble as seldom to leave the house, and finally to lose all hope of ever being essentially better, though, from the nature of his disease, he may perhaps live a year or two. He is entirehave been waiting for further evidence in the case, by destitute, and his friends here, solicitous that he waiting to hear with patience and without passion. and disposed for a righteous judgment, wherever it might fall, can hardly fail to read in this 'enormous length' of vituperation, the condemnation of the man who is so blinded and confused by the vious will ever be afforded us of administering to his wants, efit. As this will probably be the last opportunity that the man who is so blinded and confused by the vio-lence of his wrath, as to acknowledge the truth of we hope that our readers will feel it an imperative, as serving of their admiration and sympathy. Contributions may be sent to Mr. FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston.

TWO REMARKABLE SERMONS.

Sometimes the Pulpit is 'faithful to its high trust '. and whenever any such phenomenon is witnessed, it excites almost as much surprise and interest, generally as the appearance of a comet. This week, we have the pleasure to lay before our readers two remarkable-Ser-In his paper of the 9th inst., Frederick Douglass mons, recently delivered by two courageous preachers athers up and groups together several articles from of the same denominational faith:—the one by Charles the Liberttor, Anti-Slavery Standard, Anti-Slavery E. Hodges, of Barre, in this State, which exhibits all

The other Sermon is by WILLIAM H. FURNESS, of Phil the Second Decade Meeting of the American Anti-Sla ether from within or without, which he has fol- leading advocates from the malicious imputations s commonly brought against them. Mr. FURNESS is What private griefs, or fancied wrongs, from the largely imbued with the spirit of a divine benevolence. we remember, he testimony against popular wrong.

A SLAVEHOLDER'S IDEA OF JUSTICE.

With what cool barbarity the southern slaveholds ticing the facts in its own way, as a matter of interest to its own readers, without a thought of concert' or 'combination,' or, so far as we know, the interchange of one word upon the subject.

To beguile the judgment of his readers by exciting their sympathy, Mr. Douglass artfully represents himself, a 'humble, solitary individual,' as able less than I would take of any person also; the

as persecuted, long-suffering, and innocent victim a savage, powerful, and relentless conspiracy the American and Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery scieties, and all their presses and speakers, compared for his 'moral extermination.' He asserts are not such poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as well provided for as most usefulness, and 'to drive' him 'from the field public Anti-Slavery effort;' that 'the hatchet fratricidal war is uplifted,' and is 'flung at e head of its appointed victim, (himself,) with the complication of three steps were and with a provided force of three steps were and with the statement of the steps were and with the statement of the statement of the steps were and with the statement of the statement of the statement on both sides. * * * Now they are not such poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as well provided for as most of you in the North, and much better than your poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as well provided for as most of you in the North, and much better than your poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as well provided for as most of you in the North, and much better than your poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as well provided for as most you in the North, and much better than your poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as well provided for as most you in the North, and much better than your poor people as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to think; they have a good home and are as you seem to the seem to the seem to the provided for the seem to the seem to the pro THE IRON RULE; or, Tyranny in the Household. By the head of its appointed victim, (himself.) with the combined force of three strong arms, and with the deadly aim of three good marksmen.'

The only motive for this unnatural and murder
do; I have not considerations scruples about my proper
do; I have not considerations of the ous conspiracy against one humble 'fugitive slave,' to ; I have not consider ous struptes about my proper ty; which is secured to me by the Constitution of the those societies, 'or from leading individuals in U.S. and sustain'd by the scripture of divine truth hem, as to the manner in which he shall exercise therefore it would not be the satisfaction you seem to his powers for the promotion of the Anti-Slavery immagine, to give my property away; when that prophis powers for the promotion of the Free People of Color erty would be seriously injured by the gift; and no In the United States.'

The probability of such assertions is about upon a par with their modesty. Have Mr. Douglass's vanity and self-importance really swollen into such enormous proportions that he can believe these discased fancies?

And to seriously injure'd by the gift; and no benifit could accrue to the woman and children, for instance suppose they were in a free state with and he should become afflicted or dis—what would they do then; thrown upon the cold charity of you close fisted gentry: I have laboured by the gift; and no benifit could accrue to the woman and children, for instance suppose they were in a free state with and he should become afflicted or dis—what would they fisted gentry; I have laboured hard myself and by the blessing of God raised a large Family of whites and Blacks and now when they are getting old enough to render service; and pay for raising; I must give then away; for the sum you ask me to take; is not mo than half there worth-I have a plenty to live on an Ther- feed and clothe them well ; they eat such as I eat. and

wish to be done by in simerly situation."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE: containing Incidents of Person Experience while investigating the New Phenomena of Spirit Thought and Action; with various Spirit Communications through Himself as Medium. By Hermon Snow, late Unitarian Minister at Monta-gue, Mass. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co. 1853. pp. 184.

This is one of the most interesting works that have

yet appeared in relation to Spiritual Manifestations, and commend the perusal of it to all candid inquirers of the subject. Mr. Snow evinces commendable caution and good sense in his presentation of the question. He is not impulsive, nor given to blind credulity, but strongly inclined in the opposite direction—'so much so,' he says, 'that, in early life, I was for a long time decided skeptic in regard to the generally received faith of the Christian world.' Hence, he was at first strongly impelled from having any thing to do with these 'Manifestations'; and, afterward, he says he was 'excessively critical and captions' in his attempts to ex pose the matter; for he had no thoughts of becoming a believer. His first experiments were quite unsatisfac-tory, and tended to confirm his skepticism, so that he could, ' with a fair conscience, speak of the whole matter as either an undoubted delusion or a gross impos tion ;' but subsequent investigations compelled him to substitute faith for unbelief; and 'the result is,' he says, 'that I now find myself a firm believer in the reality of this new mode of spirit intercourse,' though not in all the claims that have been advanced, of this character. The 'spirit sermons,' in this volume, in respect to religious feeling and expression, are as reverent and devotional as any preached by the Rev. W. H. Corning; while the phenomena related, as witnessed by Mr. Snow, are curious, surprising, and inexplicable, we think, on any other theory than that of independent spiritual agency.

GOD WITH MEN: or, Footsteps of Providential Leaders. By SAMUEL OSGOOD, Author of 'Studies in Christian Biography,' &c. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York: Charles S. Francis & Co. 1853, pp. 269.

The author of this volume says that the papers which compose it 'were written in order to give the young people of his parish some idea of the course of Divine Revelation, through the representative characters of both dispensations.' They are as follows :- I. Abraham and the Empire of Faith. II. Moses and the Law, III. Aaron and the Priesthood. IV. Saul and the Throne. V. David and the Psalms. VI. Solomon and the Hebrew Wisdom. VII. Isaiah and the Prophets. VIII. John the Baptist and the Precursors of the Messiah. IX. The Messiah and his Preparation and Plan. X. The Messiah and his Ministry. XI. Peter and the Keys. XII. Paul and Gospel Liberty. XIII. John and the Word, XIV. The Disciples and the Unseen Witness. XV. The Theologians and the World to

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. New York: Alfred E. Beach.

This is an Illustrated Record of Agriculture, Mechan ics, Science, and Useful Knowledge, published monthly, each number containing 32 large pages of letterpress, beautiful printed on fine paper, and profusely ustrated with engravings, finely executed; price only 50 cents a volume! Two volumes are published annually. The number for November contains 48 engravings, me of them very large; that for December contains no less than 72 engravings! This is rightly named 'THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,' and deserves to have a circulation by millions. Its influence upon the enterprise, invention and intelligence of the country cannot fail to be great and beneficial.

NORTON'S LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL REGISTER FOR 1854. New York : Charles B. Norton, 71 Chambers

This is an exceedingly valuable pamphlet, of two hundred pages, embodying a large amount of information in regard to Literature and Education, both at home and abroad. It contains a list of all the works that have been published in America and England. during the year 1853-sketches and statistics of the British Museum, Royal Library at Berlin and Munich, Library at Ste. Genevieve-of New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Albany, and St. Louis. Also, Library Statistics of all the States in the Union Educational Information respecting England, Ireland and Wales, and various European countries. Also, the Proceedings of the Librarians' Convention, held in the city of New York, in September last-&c., &c.

THE SCHOOL FELLOW-A Magazine for Boys and Girls. Boston : Frederick Parker, 35 Washington Street .-Evans & Brittan, 697 Broadway, New York.

This claims to be 'the best and cheapest Juvenile Magazine in the United States;' and having obtained a high degree of popularity, commences its sixth volume with the New Year, enlarged and improved. Among its contributors are Mrs. Gilman, Caroline Howard, Miss Bites, Miss Tuthill, Miss Cheesebro-&c. It abounds with pictorial Illustrations, is prettily executed, and afforded at only one dollar a year, in advance. Each number contains 36 pages, and is issued punctually on the first of every month

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for the year 1854. Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 17 and 19 Cornhill.

This Almanac is so well known as to need no com nendation. As usual, its table of contents is crowded with all sorts of useful information, Though it bears local title, it has a value and an interest as wide at least as New England. The Boston Almanac for 1848 contained views of the Churches then existing in the city. The present one gives views of twenty-four Churches since constructed.

DOVECOTE: or, the Heart of the Homestead. By the Author of the ' Cap Sheaf' Boston : John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. pp. 361.

This is another of the many neat, instructive and entertaining volumns published by Mr. Jewett, whose en terprise is eminently deserving of the most brilliant success. The work is divided into fifty-one chapters, and is written in a sprightly and enthusiastic manner. 'I have been building here,' says the author, 'only a nest of memories. It is a home nest-into which any one may look from out his chamber window. If it is large enough for but a single world-wearied heart to broad in it will not have been built in vain.'

THE LADY AT HOME; or, Happiness in the Household.

By T. S. Arthur. These tales are designed as companions, and may be

profitably read in every family. Mr. Arthur is one of the best writers of stories in the land, and has secured multitudes of readers and a large share of popular Published by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Price 25 cents

THE ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

On account of the fresh arrival of four new cases of goods, by the steamships America and Asia, it has been decided to keep the Fair open until SATURDAY EVE-NING, Dec. 31st. We hope that, on the closing days and evenings, the Bazaar may be thronged with purchasers from country and from city, and that thus the women, at home and abroad, who have labored so abupdantly for the anti-slavery cause, may be as abundantly compensated for their labors of love. Surely, it is not asking any great sacrifice, to solicit the professed friends of the slave to purchase useful and beautiful articles, at a reasonable price, and thus to gratify their taste and their wants while aiding to break his fetterand redeem our national character from infamy. Fail not to improve the time and opportunity.

THE MARTYR KAUPPMAN.

SALEM, (Col. Co.,) Ohio, Dec. 15, 1853. My Dean FRIEND-I have been thinking a great deal of the case of DANIEL KAUFFMAN. I cannot get it out of my mind. It seems to me that something should be done to save him from being reduced to want. I was not present when the subject was named in the meeting, or I should have proposed a subscription on the spot. Will you please put down my name for ten dollars? If a hundred people will subscribe ten dollars each, I will subscribe a second ten dollars. I know that many of the Anti-Slavery friends are poor, and I also know that many calls are made on them; still, we can meet the case before us, and I hope we shall do so. I would not let the pro-slavery monsters have the pleas-ure of thinking that they have either ruined a man for harboring a fugitive, or frightened others from imitating his example. If I were rich, I feel as if it would be a pleasure to bear the whole expense entailed on friend KAUFFMAN and his associates; but I am not. Besides, want to give as much help to the cause of freedom ere in the West as I can. I hope, therefore, the friends of freedom and righteousness will help friend KAUFF MAN over his difficulties, and let the persecutors of the good and noble see that their power to crush and kill is not so great as they are prone to think it. My love to all the friends of freedom. I think of

ur Philadelphia meetings with great delight. The cause of truth and freedom is advancing, and if we Abolitionists are wise enough to respect the claims of truth and freedom in each other, it will continue to advance. But we must have no gagging. We must tolerate no attempt to stifle the godlike spirit in any one The fears lest freedom of utterance in any meetings should injure the cause, are groundless. The danger is more on the other side. True policy, as well as fervent charity, will be nobly daring. It is bad policy, as well as selfishness, to move or stand still in dread of oppo-

But let me not provoke a controversy. It is frien KAUFFMAN that I want helped. Raise him one or two thousand pounds, and I can be comfortable.

Yours, affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER. Will the Pennsylvania Freeman and other Anti-Slavery papers please copy ?

WORCESTER COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. Worcester, Dec. 19th, 1853.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County (South Anti-Slavery Society was held in Worcester, Horticultural Hall, Sunday, day and evening, Dec. 18th, 1853. Chair taken by the President, and full and free discussion offered to all.

Rev. S. May, Jr., opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks, and was followed by a hymn from the Choir and congregation.

Mr. May then offered prayer, and read passages from Scripture.

Rev. A. T. Foss addressed the meeting on 'Christianity as the power of God, designed and given to overthrow all the works of the devil, with a special application to the law of Slavery '-illustrating his position by many historical illustrations from the day of Christ, down to the present time. Adjourned to meet at half past 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON .- Remarks were made by Daniel S. Whitney. A discourse was then delivered by Parker Pillsbury, of great force and interest, from the text-'I came not to bring peace, but a sword.' A very large audience listened to this eloquent discourse - many standing throughout the whole. The Committee on Nominations reported the follow-

ng persons for officers for the ensuing year :

President-Effingham L. Capron. Vice Presidents-Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield Abijah Allen, Millbury ; Moses Sawin, Daniel S. Whitney, Southboro'; Adin Ballou, Milford; Clark Ald-

Treasurer-John M. Fish of West Brookfield. Corresponding and Recording Secretary-John H Crane of Worcester. Executive Committee-Samuel May, Jr., Leicester

Abby K. Foster, Sarah H. Earle, Eliza A. Stowell, Olive Loveland, Worcester; E. D. Draper, Mliford; Henry Carpenter, Upton ; Joseph A. Howland, W. Brookfield. The nominations were unanimously accepted, and the fficers chosen.

Finance Committee - D. M. Loveland, John H. Crane, - Provan, and Alfred Wyman.

At the close of Mr. Pillsbury's eloquent sermon, Dr Stearns, of Boston, came on to the platform. What purported to be the spirit of Daniel Webster commenced speaking to the Society, employing Dr. S. for his medium ; but being somewhat lengthy in his introductory objected to having the time of the meeting taken up in the discussion of the subject of Spiritualism. D. S. Whitney hoped the speaker would be allowed to go on. and to have time to set himself right before the audience. The gentleman-i. e., Webster (?)-then proceeded to discuss the subject of slavery, taking the ground that slavery, though a sin, was preferable to

anarchy and confusion, and that we ought not to be in haste to get rid of it. [The remarks of the speaker, let him belong to what sphere he may, were superficial in thought, and obscure in language.] He was again called to order by Mr. McComb. A discussion here ensued on the right of the speaker to proceed, in which Dr. Martin, Mr. Fay, D. S. Whitney, Mr. May, Mr. Miller, and several others participated. The President insisted on preserving order, and upon justice being done to all. He was willing that spirits in the body, or from without, should have a fair hearing, and should insist upon their being heard, so long as they confined their remarks to the question before the meeting. The Society then adjourned to evening.

Met again at 64 o'clock, with a full house. Mr. Lor-

ing Moody first addressed the meeting on the dangers of being a Christian. Rev. A. T. Foss was introduced again, and made a short speech, and was followed by Parker Pillsbury. He occupied the time until the clos of the meeting. Adjourned at half past 9.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

EMILIE A. LOVELAND, Recording Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN RUTLAND.

FRIEND GARRISON,-Yesterday was a good day for the Anti-Slavery cause in this town In the morning, our friend, Andrew T. Foss, spoke to small but very attentive congregation of our people,

in the Methodist church, to good effect. During the intermission, a friend aked Mr. Davis (the Congregational minister) if he would give up his evening meeting, and unite with us in an Anti-Slavery meeting. Mr. Davis very kindly said he would be glad to have Mr. Foss speak to his people that afternoon. The invitation was gratefully accepted, and the people

at the Methodist church, who were assembling, wer notified of the change. The Congregational house was, by the union of the two meetings, well filled. Our friend Foss spoke for one hour, with great clearness and force, upon the vitality of the Anti-Slavery cause as a test of the character of individuals and o ganized bodies of men. He succeeded in securing the earnest attention of the large andience to the last word. His powerful appeal to the youth, I am sure, cannot be without good effect. Mr. Davis gave up his evening

meeting, and a good number assembled at the Methodist church, to hear again of the slave in his bonds. Friend Foss spoke over one hour, demonstrating beyond the power of contradiction, that neither the titution, nor the great political parties, nor the religious bodies of the land, have ever opposed a barrier of a straw's strength to the progress of the Slave Power, but that all these had been controlled by that power, and made the chief instruments in its advancement He closed by charging home upon the religious bodies of the land, who have shamefully bowed to the Slave Power, INFIDELITY to God and his Truth.

I trust that a handful of seed was yesterday throv into the earth, that will produce a good harvest. Yours, with much esteem,

LATEST FROM EUROPE The news per Pacific is of thrilling inte The news per Pacific is of thrilling interest. The greatest naval battle since Navarin fought with terrible loss of life, and the totion of twenty-three ships of war. The pass follows: On the 30th of November, the sian fleet from Sebastapol, under Admiral of twenty-four sail, appeared off the Turk Sinope, where Vice Admiral Osman Bey I teen Turkish sail. The battle immediated The batteries being of no force, the Russi harbor. The Turks fought like devils, desperate bravery, scorning to surrender. desperate bravery, scorning to surrende after another was sunk, blown up or bu ships were destroyed, and one tale. Seven Turkish frigates. taie. Seven Turkish frigates, two corve er and three transports with several thou been totally destroyed, and Osman Be Vice Admiral, is taken prisoner. Each ships had, besides their crews, eight hun board on the way to Circassia. Also, money to pay the fleet, which of course w The Turks burned or sunk

The Turks burned or sunk seven Russ namely, two line of battle, three frigat steamers; the battle lasted only one hour. der of the Russian fleet was 80 shattered of scarcely reach Sebastapol.

All Europe is in excitement at the despe-

All Europe is in excitement at the desperate disage to the brave Turks; and the general opinion in that a European war can be no longer avoided with hour. The Turks continued to gain advantages on had Asia. On the line of the Danube, no movement is

An attempt was made to take the Turkish figship, with Osman Pasha on board, to Sebastapol, but as as began to sink while at sea, Osman Pasha and the crewers taken on board the Russian ships.

The Russian flagship had suffered so much, that it could hardly reach Sebastapoll

Notwithstanding the war, commerce is still active. 322 vessels have entered and bit left Constantinops in the course of the last week.

The Russians are pushing their troops forward on the road to Kalafat. The Turks are still engaged in forci.

fying that place.

Private letters from Paris state that the news of the disaster to the Turkish fleet was received with the pre-

foundest astonishment and grief.

The Emperor is stated to have been overwhe the intelligence. Explanation is imperatively dense why a considerable part of the Turkish naval permitted to be annihilated within so short a distance where the powerful English and French fleets were in inglorious ease.

Municipal Affairs .- The whole num votes cast at the election in Boston, on Tuesday lag
was 12,168. Necessary to a choice, 6085. No person
has that number. J. V. C. Smith received 6077 tote
and lacks nine of the number required to elect. Jel
P. Bigelow had 4489, Jacob Sleeper 775, Aaron Hobs

748, scattering 138.

At the last trial on the 12th inst. the vote for Ma At the last triat on the 12th inst. the vote for Mayer was as follows:—Whole number of votes, 12009. Nocessary for a choice, 6,529. Benjamin Scaver lad 5,651; Jacob Sleeper, 2,097; J. V. C. Smith, 4,690; Frederick H. Allen, 596; all others, 67.

Tremendous Fire in New York-The Green Republic Burni.—About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday ing last, a fire broke out in the Novelly Baker, lishment of Treadwell & Sons, No. 242, Frent New York. It was completely destroyed the greater part of its contents, consis amount of flour. The flames soon exten amount of nour. The finnes soon extended to joining building, occupied by Jones & Rowland vision store, and through into Water street, deserval other buildings. The wind blev a gale North West, covering the shipping at the ducks burning cinders. The 'Great Republic' was fiames, and burnt to the water's edge. The pacific street, and burnt to the Black Star Line, is all loss. The clipper 'White Squall' was towed driver a mass of flames. The clipper 1949 here to the street of the street was so flames. The clipper 1949 here to the street was so flames. river a mass of flames. The clipper 'Red Rover' wa towed out of dock in flames, and was eventually burn to the water's edge. The packet ship DeWitt Clinia was also very seriously damaged. Many other vessil are burnt in their spars, rigging or hull. The ferr boats were busy in towing out

by which many were saved.

The Great Republic was sentiled when she first bire, but there was not sufficient water to sink her. I tal loss is now estimated at one million dellars; bar probably a great deal more. It is stated that Mr. Kay has insurance upon the Great Republic to amount of \$300,000

The Erie Railrond Rioters are out (De 21) in full force, nearly three hundred being now regaged in tearing up the track of the Western line. The rowdies intend to stop the travel from this city to the Ohio State Line. The bells have been ringing ad cannon firing for two hours. A mob of ruffiant have gone to Fairview to incite the people there to rist.

Another despatch says—'A large body of men, leaded by the Mayor and High Constable, are now engaged in regression; the track of the Western line, at the good in removing the track of the Western line, at the size crossings. No injunction has been served, so far at if Western line is concerned. The citizens of fairti are about to take up the track in that village.'

Progress of the Railroad War .- The at Harbor Creek yesterday was more serious that at first reported, and causes great excitement her appears that the railroad officers, who were at Bi Creek to make repairs to the road, were attacked to road men then attempted to retreat, but the mob, and many of them shockingly three being nearly killed. The railro reached the cars, pursued by the mob, who we termined to get hold of Mr. Dennis, the Superinte who they swore they would hang on the pole. They rushed upon them, and some of the already got hold of Mr. D., and were dragging when the engineer rushed forward and started the loss motive. The mob jumped off, and the train reached its New York line in safety.

A passenger on one of the trains was knocked don in Erie yesterday, and brutally maltreated, The Company now refuses to run beyond the Sate line.

The excitement in this city is intense, and it is fear that unless immediate steps are taken by the 6 Government for the protection of the public, the be a movement among the people of New York, may entail terrible disasters on the whole country. Crime in Boston .- The Rev. Theodore Pa

ker preached a sermon, Sunday, (Dec. 18,) se h from the Boston Courier, showing that not sithstan the increase of the population and the large for emigration, there had been a steady decrease for in Boston. This is a gratifying and encouraging for Instructing Negroes .- We learn from

Norfolk Bacon, that Miss Rosa Douglass, day the lady who was recently found guilty of teach groes to read and write, having returned from York, appeared before the Mayor, and was held in the sum of five hundred dollars for her appear at the next term of the Superior Coarl. A Mermaid.-The Halifax Morning Chro icle says :- A most extraordinary fish was the salmon net of Mr. Aget Hamilton, of Dut

the salmon net of Mr. Aget Hammon, the Donegal Bay. It is a beautiful creature shoulders and waist resemble a woman; the that of a salmon. When we saw it, it was that of a salmon. When we have it, it was vessel of salt water, and Mr. H. hopel to alive in that way. The eyes are beautifa, and when touched become stiff, and the whole is peared sensitive at the touch. Many persons of it a young mermaid. The Constitutional Propositions .- The off cial account will show that the majority against, containing the frame of government, in that against the second, or the provision to the at writs of hubeas corpus, is 3784; against the right of juries to determine law in criminal cases, against the fourth, judicial remedies for claims the State. 3163; against the fifth, imprisoned

against the fourth, judicial remedies in the State, 3153; against the fifth, imprisonment debt, 2249; against the sixth, ectarian school, against the seconth, general law for corporations, and against the eighth, general law for banks, 381 Death of a Noted Slave-Catcher. - The Bal Death of a Noted State of Archina timore papers announce the death of Archina Ridgeley, the noterious slave-catching policema Ridgeley, the noterious slave-catching policema (Ed. & Ridgeley and Cook, and Co

that city, formerly of the firm of Coos, formerly ley. Notwithstanding the cruel and comardly of the alleged fugitive slave, Adams, at Columbus on of his services in behalf of despotism, The Clipper eulogizing him.

Steamboat Explosion on the Ohio. - The teamer Zachary Taylor, bound from Lawrenceburg & incinnati, Dec. 21st, exploded her boiler at Taylor. He, killing three persons and scalling ten others. The oat was saved from sinking, and the upper cabin was truch damaged.

The Massacre of Capt. Gunnison's Party-The Massacre of Capt. Gunnison's Party.

he following is a complete list of the persons of Capt.
unnison's party, killed by the Indians. Capt. J.
unnison, Corps of Top. Eng. U. S. A.; Mr. Wis. Fot.
rr, guide, Manti, U. T.; Mr. R. H. Kern, topographer
of the party; Privates Caulfield, Liptrott, and Moire
ens, Company A, Mounted Rideucu; John Felors,
nployee. Murd ienated A edy on or occurred and a nir passenger interfered bermaid. intelligenthe clerk himself. but imme and all o and all opieces of poor Bird Governor interfered him with three him negro-ha attempts outrage. death of took place land. Si lived in 8

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Death Nickerson a bottle, of its bein not cause ber of day left San I went ash Barbara, sure were

Murd a Mr. H Groton, i cut his the with the and causi long surv at Herkin any mate BI

been notifundispute England

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Wom has before be allowed wife, and without s 65 1 Bremer h springs,' fountains the comp

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DECEMBER 30. Murder of a Free Colored Man .- The Al-Murder of a Free Colored Man.—The Alieuted American gives an account of a shocking tragical on one of the Ohio steamboats. 'Some difficulty ely on one of the Ohio steamboats.' Some difficulty ely on one of the Ohio steamboats.' Some difficulty ely one of the Givernor of Missouri, who was a and a nice of the Givernor of Missouri, who was a passenger with the fovernor. The clerk of the boat passenger with the fovernor. The clerk of the boat passenger with the fovernor. The steward, an bernaid. She appealed to Mr. Bird, the steward, an bernaid. She appealed to Mr. Bird, the steward, an bernaid. She appealed to Mr. Bird, the steward, an hence clerk to desist, and thus drew the assault upon the clerk to desist, and thus drew the assault upon himself. Bird defended himself, and the clerk left him, had all of them fell upon and beat the steward with pieces of boards and flubs, until, under their blows, pieces of boards and flubs, until, under their blows, pieces of boards and flubs, until, under their blows, pieces of boards and flubs, until, under their blows, pieces of boards with the swing without flutter ference, though he advised his murderers not to kill him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and give him him with their clubs, but to tie him up ' and giv

The Pacific brings intelligence of the death of the celebraded authoress, Amelia Opie, which took place in the 85th year of her ago, at Norwich, England. She was a member of the Society of Friends, and lived in seclusion, highly esteemed and beloved.

Death by Bed Bug Poison .- Capt. Bangs Death by Bed Dug Foison.—Capt. Bangs Nickerson, of Harwich, drank, through mistake, from a bottle, a quantity of bed bug poison. In consequence of its being immediately ejected from his stomach, it did not cause immediate death. He lingered along a num-ber of days, and died on the 20th inst.—Cape Cod Ad-

The mail steamship Winfield Scott, which In a man scanning of minesteer and a second with a let San Francisco on the 1st of December for Panama, and sent ashore on the following day on the coast of Santa Barbara, and is a total loss. Her passengers and trea-

Murder and Suicide .- On Sunday evening, Murder and Suicide.—On Sunday evening, a Mr. Haynes, superintendent of the Poor House in Groton, in this State, during a temporary fit of insanity, cut his throat with a razor. He then attacked his wife with the same instrument, severing the jugular vein, and causing her death in a short time. Haynes did not As a man was crossing the railroad track

(%) As a man was crossing the ratifood track at Herkimer, on Friday, in a double wagon, the freight train going west came up, smashed the wagon to pieces, killed one of the horses, and carried the man about one hundred rols on the cowcatcher, without doing him 17 Hector Jennings, of Sandusky, Ohio, has

been notified by his attorney in London, that he is the undisputed heir to one-half of the Jennings estate in England—about \$6,000,000. A bill is before the Tennessee Legislato tax dealers in slaves on the amount of their

Women's Rights .- The Missouri Legislature has before it a bill providing that no married man shall be allowed to indorse a note without the consent of his wife, and that no indorsement shall be valid in law

A Savannah paper, in allusion to Miss A Savannan paper, in the city of gushing springs, asys that 'the old pumps, which are the only fountains in the place, ought to hold up their heads at the compliment, and wag their handles.'

Heavy Damages .- Mr. Edward P. Fry, the musical composer, has recovered a verdict of Ten Thomsund Dollars damages against James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, for a series of alleged libels.

A shoemaker at Syracuse, named Carson, formerly of Brooklyn, had a quarrel with his wife on the 17th inst. through jealousy, and stabbed her to the beart, killing her instantly. He then gave himself up to the authorities.

C. L. North, Meriden financier, has been lodged in jail. He is a member of an evangelical church, and was trusted with the property of widows, farmers and others, who find themselves ruined. The amount which his neighbors will lose by him is stated as high as \$400,000. A farmer who had just sold his farm, and banked the proceeds with North, loses all; and another person in Meriden is ruined by endorsing North's paper for \$150,000. Among his New York dupes is an ex-

The Legislature.—The Atlas publishes a revised list of the members elect to the Legislature, classified according to their politics. The result is 197 Whigs, 11 Democrats, and 101 Coalition—giving a Whig majority of 85. The Senate has confirmed the appoint-

nent of Messrs. Mason, Minister to France; Seymour, The spire of the First Dutch Reformed

Church at Kingston, N. Y., was blown down on the 24th inst., crushing in the roof of the building. The spire was 218 feet in height, and had been built about a year. No one was injured.

North American Review .- Prof. Bowen has , and Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth,

Death of an Editor .- Thomas H. Shreve, one of the editors of the Louisville Journal, died re-

Death from Walking on a Railway Track.—
An Irish woman, named Hennesey, and her child, about five years of age, were walking on the track of the Housatonic railroad, a few days since, the child a short distance behind the mother, when the train came up, ran over, and instantly killed them both.

Deaths from Drowning .- In noticing the re ent death of a young lady at Spy Pond, the Springfield

which we have recorded since the frost-king began to bridge the streams and lakes—scarcely a week—and in almost every instance, the victim was in the morning of life. Nine of them were described as 'boys,' or were less than fifteen years of age. In fact, except two who were described as 'young men,' and one who lost his life in the attempt to rescue a drowning boy, all were less than nineteen. All, too, with two exceptions, went upon the ice to skate, or to amuse themselves in some other way, and therefore made their mournful exit, without a moment's warning."

Fatal Explosion .- A despatch from Charleston, (S. C.) dated Dec. 22d, says:

'The steamer Marlborough, when on the point of

starting, at 8 o'clock this morning, for Cheraw and other landings on the Pedee river, with an assorted cargo, exploded her boiler, instantly killing her cap-tain, W. M. Smallwood; the mate, Mr. Bullen, former-ly the captain of the bark Saranak; the chief engineer, ren Stone, and, it is said, twelve out of the fifteen

This stated, by late arrivals from Cuba, that the new Captain General has signified that he would do his atmost to prevent the landing of slaves on the island, and would endeavor to capture any on shore; but once on an estate, he could do nothing.

The New Expedition against Cuba.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thinks there is good ground for the rumor of another piratical expedition against Cuba—from New Orleans; and intimates that the recent articles in the Washington Union, on the subject of the Africanisation of Cuba, were designed to prepare the way for such an expedition, by creating a state of feeling in the public mind that would palliate, if not justify it

The ferrymen at Detroit say that 900 fugitive slaves have crossed into Canada the past year. It is also reported that 250 have crossed at Cleveland. Their market value must have been full one million of dollars.

The proposition to appropriate the sum of \$30,000 towards a monument to Mr. Calhoun, has been laid on the table in the South Carolina House of Representatives, by a vote of 60 to 49. It was objected that such a distinction in favor of Mr. Calhoun would be invidious, since Sumpter, Marion and other distinguished Carolinians have not been equally honored.

Herr Driesbach Attacked in the Lion's Cage Herr Driesbach Attacked in the Lion's Cage
—Narrow Eccape.—On Saturday, 17th inst., at the
Broadway Menagerie, Herr Driesbach narrowly escaped being tom to pieces by one of his trained animals. As some is he had entered the cage to go through
his performance with the wild beasts, a Brazilian tiger sprang upon him, and knocked him down. The
animal fastened her teeth into his breast, and no doubt
would have killed him, had not one of the keepers suceseded in dragging Herr Driesbach out of the cage.
The tiger kept her hold of the lion-tamer till they
reached the door, when she let go and went to her own
apartment. A physician was called immediately, and
it was found that Herr Driesbach was severely hurt, so
as to disable him for a day or two.

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Chrystal Nunneries
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MR. PILLSBURY IN NEWBURYPORT.

NEWBURYPORT.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec. 7, 1853.

FRIEND GARRISON: Our friend, PARKER PILLSBURY, presched at Market Hall, last Sunday afternoon, and lectured in the evening on Slavery. He had good audiences, and the truth spoken had a good effect. What a man he is! Never did language so sublime, so true, so like coals of fire, drop from mortal lips as came from him last Sunday. Would it not be well to publish

his sermon?

The Mayor and Aldermen of our city, at a meeting this week, revised the jury list, and every abolitionist's name was rejected; not one is allowed to be in the jury box. This is the second time this has been done; and box. This is the second time this has been done; and in answer to an inquiry made by an abolitionist to one of these despots, he replied, we will not have them in the jury box, for they are opposed to the laws of our country; at the same time, the Mayor, Henry Johnson, Eeq., is opposed to the Maine Law, and his influence has been with the rummies and rumsellers. Rum Drinkers and some males who are almost idiots were put into the jury hove. Yours in haste.

From the Newburyport Evening Union.

From the Newburyport Evening Union.

A new step in reform has been taken by Parker Pillsbury, the well-known anti-slavery lecturer, in turning preacher. Yesterday afternoon he had services at the Market Hall, as they are had in the churches, with the exception of singing. The Scriptures were read, the Lord's prayer included, and a sermon preached. Without reference to the doctrines, we may say that the sermon was well written, eloquent and stirring, protty much as we might suppose that Luther preached in his times. The Garrison abolitionists have for a long period warred upon the established churches, protesting against them all as Protestants protest against the Catholic church, but making no great inroads. If they adopt the Pillsbury plan, they will be more successful in their struggle. How queer it will seem to see them form a church of their own, calling Garrison a Bishop, Pillsbury, Doctor of Divinity, and Foster, Professor of Theology!

PORTRAIT OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. If, as Byron PORTRAIT OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. If, as Byron says, it is the fate of famous men 'to get a wretched picture and worse bust,' Mr. Beecher is certainly in luck, and his multitudinous friends and admirers can congratulate him that his case is an exception to the general rule; for a most admirable and life-like three quarter length Portrait of this remarkable man has been very finely engraved by J. C. McRae, of New York, from the celebrated picture by Thomas Hicks. In size it is 17½ by 18½ inches. Price \$3. It is all that can be desired. It may be obtained of Mr. Henry that can be desired. It may be obtained of Mr. HENRY Bowes, 86 Washington Street, Boston.

The proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the 'Garrison Association,' held in the Belknap Street Church, will be published in our next number.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. WILLIAM B. Towne, of Brookline, for the Index to the Volume of the Liberator for the present year.

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC COOK BOOK, with three hun dred receipts for cooking on hygienic principles, containing also a Philosophical Exposition of the Relations of Food to Health; the Chemical Elements and Proximate Constitution of Alimentary Principles; the Nutritive Properties of all kinds of Aliments; the Rela-64 72 72 152 160 172 180 200 200 200 tive Value of Vegetable and Animal Substances; the Selection and Preservation of Dietetic Materials, &c., &c. By R. T. Trall, M. D. With one hundred illustrative engravings. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, delivered free, 87 cents. Published by FOWLERS & WELLS.

New York, No. 131 Nassau street. Boston, No. 142 Washington street. Philadelphia, No. 231 Arch street. 116 172

DIED-In Canandaigua, (N. Y.,) Mr. WILLIAM K. FOSTER, aged 44, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss. He was a kind father, an affectionate husband, and a dutiful son. His parents have lost a faithful friend, and the prop of their old age. The poor, crushed and down-trodden slave has also lost in him a kind friend. Truly, he was a veteran in the cause of the colored race, although residing in the midst of a pro-slavery community. His end was peace. Although stigmatized in his life-time as an 'Infidel,' yet now he is no more, even his bitterest enemies are constrained to say he was a good man .- Com

In Beverly, 17th inst., Mrs. Rose, widow of the late Mr. Reuben Larcom, aged about 90. The deceased was one of the last of that race of familiar, kind and faithful colored servants, which, but a generation or two ago, were permanent and almost indispensable fixtures in all the families of '1 roperty and standing' in the community. She was of the Lovett family, and her husband Reuben, to whom she was married in 1793, was of the Larcon family of servants. 198 124 186 164

Mutices of Meetings, &c.

REV. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:

New Bedford, ... Sunday, day and eve'g, Jan. 1. Exeter, N. H. ... Tuesday eve'g, ... 3. Newmarket, N. H., Wedlnesday ... 4. S. Newmarket, ... Thursday ... 5. Elliott. Me. ... Friday ... 6. Newmarket, N. H., Wednesday "S. Newmarket, "Thursday S. S. Elliott, Me., Friday "Dover, N. H. Sunday, "Rochester, N. H. Tuesday eve'g, "Farmington Dock, N. H. Wednesday "Great Falls. "Thursday "Salmon Falls. "Friday "Portland, Me. Sunday "Biddeford "Tuesday eve'g, "Saco. "Wednesday "Kennebunk" Thursday "Portsmouth" Sunday "Sunday "S

TREMONT TEMPLE will be open for public worship every Sunday morning and afternoon. Seats

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COUNCIL OF COL-ORED AMERICANS. The members elect of the State Council are hereby notified to meet in Boston, on Mon-day, Jan. 2, 1854. The hour and place of meeting will be duly announced.

WILLIAM C. NELL, JEREMIAH B. SANDERSON, Manager, Manager, Manager, wester National Members elect for Massachusetts.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1853. SITUATIONS WANTED .- Three active colored men are now anxious to obtain situations as porters or laborers. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED-A seamstress in a family. Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

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WOMAN'S RIGHTS DOCUMENTS. The undersigned wishes to collect some six or eight sets of documents thus far published on this subject, to bind in as many volumes, and deposit in different public libraries. Any person, possessing spare copies of any of the Reports of Woman's Rights Conventions, will confer a favor by mailing them to the address below given;—as some of these pamphlets are now difficult to obtain.

T. W. HIGGINSON. Worcester, Mass. Dec. 28-3w

\$1000.

S1000.

On the receipt of \$1, (post paid,) I will send in structions necessary for engaging in a pieasant and honorable pursuit, in which any young man or energy can realize a profit of from \$3 to \$10 per day. This is no humbug. I have been engaged in the business for the two past years, and have realized a profit of \$1500 per year, and am still following it with increasing euccess. I have a number of young men travelling in various parts of the South and West, who are making a large salary for themselves, and a fair profit for me. To young men and others out of employment, this business offers facilities for money-making of ne ordinary character. It is pleasant, honorable, and available at any time or position in life.

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DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACHESON,

Lays of Quakerdom,

THE publication of a SERIES OF NEW POEMS, under this title, will commence in the

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER

Boston, June 1st, 1659.

An extra edition of the Magazine will be issued, but

Agents and Periodical Dealers should send their orders early, to insure a supply.

Nov. 25

1,000 Book Agents Wanted.

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1854.

ANTED, IN EVERT SECTION OF THE UNI-TED STATES, active and enterprising new, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, recessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$2 to \$5

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character, extremely popular, and command largesales wherever they are officeed. For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)

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ord, solicits a share of patronage in the com

DR. A. A. GIFFORD having returned to New Bed-

unity.
Office and residence, Nos. 159 and 161 Union street.
New Bedford, Nov. 24.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

WORCESTER

NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

THIS Institution is well arranged for treatment at all seasons. It will remain under the medical direction of Dr. George Hovy, until the return of Dr. Rogers from Paris, in April, 1854.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK

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CAN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK, at our establishment,

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Way. TERMS-From \$1 to \$2 per day; from \$5 to \$10.50

We intend also to furnish the best accommoda

tions found in any city for the residence and treatment of Water Cure patients. O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D. New York, Sept. 23, 1858. 6t

GOOD NEWS FOR THE INVALID!

AROY SUNDERLAND'S Pamphlet on 'Heeling
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free of postage, on the receipt of one letter stamp, pre-

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ANTED, IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNI-

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WATE.

POETRY.

LONGING.

BY JAMES BUSSELL LOWELL Of all the myriad moods of mind That through the soul come thronging, Which one was e'er so dear, so kind, So beautiful, as Longing? The thing we long for, that we are Before the present, poor and bare, Can make its sneering comment.

Still, through our paltry stir and strife, Glows down the wished Ideal, And Longing moulds in clay what Life Carves in the marble Real; To let the new life in, we know, Desire must ope the portal; Perhaps the Longing to be so Helps make the soul immortal.

Longing is God's fresh heavenward will With our poor earthward striving; We quench it that we may be still Content with merely living; But would we learn that heart's full scope Which we are hourly wronging, Our lives must climb from hope to hope, And realize our Longing.

Ah! let us hope that, to our praise, Good God not only reckons The moments when we tread his ways, But when the spirit beckons: That some slight good is also wrought Beyond self-satisfaction, When we are simply good in thought, Howe'er we fail in action.

WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE. Of all amusements for the mind, From logic down to fishing, There isn't one that you can find So very cheap as wishing! A very choice diversion, too, If we but rightly use it. And not, as we are apt to do, Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish-a common wish, indeed-My purse was something fatter, That I might cheer the child of need, And not my pride to flatter; That I might make oppression reel, As only gold can make it, And break the tyrant's rod of steel, As only gold can break it!

I wish-that sympathy and love, And every human passion That hath its origin above. Would come, and keep, in fashion; That scorn, and jealousy, and hate, And every base emotion, Were buried fifty fathoms deep Beneath the waves of ocean

I wish-that friends were always true, And motives always pure; I wish the good were not so few,

I wish the bad were fewer: I wish that parsons ne'er forgot To heed their pious teaching ; I wish that practising was not

So different from preaching ! I wish-that modest worth might be Appraised with truth and candor; I wish that innocence were free From treachery and slander; I wish that men their vows would mind ;

That women ne'er were rovers ; I wish that wives were always kind, And husbands always lovers

I wish-in fine-that joy and mirth, And every good ideal,

May come, erewhile, throughout the earth, To be the glorious real ! Till God shall every creature bless With his supremest blessing, And hope be lost in happiness,

And wishing be possessing! KEEP UP A GOOD HEART.

Keep up a good heart ! and look forth to the morrow Don't turn to the past, it may serve to depress : The ills of to-day, for the future will borrow A summer of gladness to strengthen and bless. Be firm as the rock that in ocean is planted, Be brave as the tempest that faces the storm ; Go forth with the step of the hero undaunted, Keep home for thy compass, and life beating t

Keep up a good heart ! it is uscless repining ; See glimpses of light on the track of life yet : Be hoping and striving, not always divining A pathway to sorrow, with thorns ill beset; Tis better to watch for the rainbow that shineth In beauty beyond, where the winds are at rest :--Each cloud bath a fragment of silver that lineth. To temper misfortune, and maketh us blest.

Keep up a good heart ! never sluggardly wasting The rich gems of thought and of feeling away ; Go forward to duty, press on, and be tasting The produce of action : no longer delay. 'Tis true, we must travel o'er many a mountain And pant with the life-load of wearisome care; Yet deep in the valley there gushes a fountain ; Its waters are living-ho! never despair.

Keep up a good heart ! 'tis the best way to lighten The yoke of existence, whatever thy lot : Ere day-break 'tis darkest-the morning will bright Fear not, and for all there's a sunshiny spot. Hold fast the assurance, and firmly relying, Fear not, thou wilt reap the reward of the just; There's peace and there's pleasure—a comfort undying Who, true to their conscience, make heaven their trus

ST. STEPHEN.

With awful dread his murderers shook, As, radiant and serene. The lustre of his dying look Was like an angel seen, Or Moses' face of paly light, When down the Mount he trod, And glowing from the glorious sight And presence of his God.

To us, with all his constancy, Be his rapt visions given, To look above by faith and see Revealments bright from heaven. And power to speak our triumphs out. As our last hour draws near, While neither clouds of fear nor doubt Before our view appear.

SONNET.

As some tall column meets its overthrow. And, levelled in the dust, reclines, at length, In all its graceful symmetry of strength, So manhood, in his middle years, lies low, Singled by death from out the stateliest, While yet he lifts his towering head clate, And feels the firmer for the very weight Of all that in dependence on him rest. Ah, why should we bewail his present fall, Though prostrate now, and basely undertred. If at the Master-Builder's final call, He stand amid the upright as before, A pillar in the temple of his God, And from his happy station go no more?

quiries of Mr. Garrison, 'honestly,' I doubt not-and he very justly considers that I am the person to answer them,-which I cheerfully do.

Whence the impression that I am 'sensitive to the use of the word infidel? ' From any thing I have ever also long been settled as a mitter, he judged of men' in this thing. A name is nothing; own existence. especially one which, like infidel, has as many meanings as there are tongues that speak it. How much of truth, justice, love of the spirit of Jesus is in my heart. my life must and will tell. Mine should be the endeavor, that my life shall be a true manifestation of the life of my God-so far as the human can interpret the divine life. I really feel no anxiety whatever, so far as I am concerned, as to what name men give to that life, provided I can but make the reality mine. Any name, however opprobrious for a time, and in the estimation of those who give it, may be made honorable and desithe elevation of the down-trodden and the debased, will Sunday. They will remember, too, my re-

sistance, Total Abstinence, Woman's Rights, or any formers. I consider it a partial, hypocritical, and cause which I am led to espouse as righteous, can therefore worthless tribute to the great work of reform be injured by the word infidel being applied to me, in matters social and public, for ministers to take this or to any of its advocates. No principle, deed, or cause, secular day, once a year, as an occasion for quieting intrinsically bad and hurtful to human welfare, can be their consciences, by confessing that there are public sanctified and sustained, permanently, by calling it measures, 'institutions,' and a popular opinion, which Christian; none that is intrinsically good and benefi- are not Christian-a day when there are few to hear cial, can be desecrated and defeated, or retarded, by and none to condemn the exercise of the licensed privicalling it infidel. The first time I heard the name of lege of the occasion. Out of their own mouths are WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, it was coupled with infidel, those, who take this course, condemned ; for the church by way of reproach; and from that day to this, the is opened on Thanksgiving day for Divine worship, as church and clergy, generally, have sought to make them much as on Sunday. Whatever, therefore, is not a inseparable. Has this made the principles and meas- proper part of such worship on the Sunday, certainly ures he advocated powerless, or even retarded their pro- is not for this or any other day of worship. God is gress? Did a similar term of reproach applied to Jesus, ever the same, and desires true worship, whenever and prove his doctrines to be untrue, his spirit bad, or his wherever any is attempted. We will not presume to say, actions impions? Did it deform their beauty, or retard, that He demands one kind on the first day of the week, at all, their spread? Infidel, as now used, is a term of and a different on the fifth. So, if there be any reareproach and condemnation; but, though the only ar- son for the distinction which is commonly made by gument used by the clergy and the church, to prove ministers, it must be looked for elsewhere. And the certain opinions to be erroneous, and prevent their only conceivable reason, I think, is this,—that they spread, it proves nothing to be false, any more than conduct the exercises of a meeting for worship and in-Christian proves a doctrine to be true. Infidel no more struction, not so much according to their convictions of determines a man's character for evil, than Christian what truth requires, or in obedience to the suggestions

But you say—'If asked if H. C. Wright were an infidel, you should say yes.' You know the querist uses God so much as the men who support them and the the word in a bad sense, to designate in me something church organization. And so, I say, such ministers reprehensible. What would you mean by infidel in condemn themselves out of their own mouths, by recogsuch a positive answer to such a question, when you nizing the Christianity of opposing slavery, or war, or know your answer would give the impression that you intended to condemn me as unworthy of respect or sexes, or any other existing and popular evil, one day

own standard of right ?-that I had no fidelity to my on every one of the fifty-two Sundays in each year. own acknowledged principles of justice and equity ?- Any man who preaches an Anti-Slavery sermon, for inthat I was faithless to my own conceptions of God? No; stance, on Thanksgiving or Fast day, and never alludes this would not, I may venture to hope, be your mean- to the subject again till the next year's day of free ing; for you would not give currency to such an accu-sation, against any one, unless you knew it to be true. I will think this of you, till I have cause to alter my minister is he, who never advocates any reform on any

religion of the nation, and therefore to be condemned? is for every day; and what is not proper on one day, is This you could not mean, unless you are prepared to improper on any and every day. say it is wrong to be faithless and untrue to any popu- Moved by such convictions, I left unsaid some things. lar idea which has been sanctioned and established by which, nevertheless, I think ought to be consid Church and State ; and to take the Catholic ground this time. You have passed you short of it. You would not thus repreach Jesus, the attention to one or two matters relating to that dayanostles, the martyrs, and all who have struggled for chiefly to those suggested by the invitations of our an the true and the right against numbers and power. In nual official proclamations, to render thanks for blessslavery is a sin, per se, was denounced as infidelity. the summer is ended, and we are not saved." The last work ever written by Moses Stuart,—' Con- Thanksgiving day, as I view it, is peculiarly a hom infidelity in this sense. The popular religion asserts announcement. It is regarded as a day for public that war and slavery may be right, and that God has

condemn all as evil, who differed from you.

doctrine of plenary inspiration-it is thur. But do assent, but others, from which I as cordially dissent you say this is a reproach? Do you mean that it is And it is not so much the last proclamation I criticise wrong to reject a proposition, for whose truth you can as the same general blindness and error, which, as a in yours, it may be all for it. Very well. My God else. Though I must confess that I am tempted to re If faithful to your conviction, you deserve, and, so far and popular to-day. If so, not merely to be commented yourself-the highest you can have. If I am equally they may see the folly thereof, but to be denounced by true and honest to my conviction, will you award to me every honest man. the same approval? or will you call me, reproachfully, The proclamations usually commence, as does our last Your heart will answer, No.

ple on it, would deprive any mortal of it, high or low. year to a recognition of God's providence in the affairs bond or free, -my conscience acquits me of your accu- of men-to a devout observance of the day by the peosation. I would take the Bible from none. I would ple of the Commonwealth-to thanksgiving and praise destroy all that I conceive to be errors respecting it, and to the Father of mercies, for blessings, private and root them out of all minds. Truth, alone, will stand. public-the fruitful season, and the various gifts which, Error must fall. If my views of the book be true, they when unperverted, are justly regarded as the legitimate will prevail; if yours, yours will prevail. Meantime, result of God's perfect laws. Then, as a matter of will prove all things, and hold fast the good.

as the word infidel is used by slaveholding, war-making religionists; for it is the power of God unto God for the inestimable blessings of civil and religious salvation. The religion of this country-what is now freedom. called the gospel of Christ-comes with chains, fetters, word in regard to a clause in our last proclamation. It

THE LIBERATOR.

fidelity, comes to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. The gospel of Christ, as this nation receives it, comes to impose burdens, grievous to be borne; the gospel of what the clergy brand as infidelity says. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me,

Boston, Dec. 16, 1853.

fidelity, comes to break every yoke, and let the oppressed of the state of the state of the state of the state, Power, position, influence are yours. I will sense and sin, but which it is the interest of selfashperity to call one of God's inscrutable blessings. I
ity says. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me,

ity says. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me,

ity says. and find rest and peace.' The gospel of Christ, as con-You ask—'Why are Wright, &c., so sensitive to the word infidel?' 'If H. C. Wright is not an infidel, what is he? I inquire honestly; for if any body had below to the leptes.' The gospel of Infidelity brings glad tidings of peace and good will to all, even to the despised victorial to the despised victor strued by the American people and priesthood, is the asked me if he was one, I should have answered, YES, times of American slavery. The gospel of what is called without a moment's hesitation.' You make these inis called Infidelity pours the oil and wine into the wounds, and breathes hope into the hearts of those who have fallen among thieves and robbers.

God forbid, then, that I should be ashamed of the gospel of Infidelity, when applied to me by the advoconcern ceased in me about being so called. It has also long been settled as a matter of no importance to be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third this can be judged of men' in this third thir

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SERMON. PREACHED NOVEMBER 27, 1853,

BY CHARLES E. HODGES, Minister of the First Parish in Barre, Mass

JEREMIAH VIII. 20. 'The harvest is past, the sun mer is ended, and we are not saved.

The few who were present in this place on Thursday rable. Witness the word Christian. What was it? last, the day of 'Thanksgiving,' will remember that I What is it? An evil epithet, applied to one, conscious declined availing myself of the usual license, granted of pure motives, and earnest, self-forgetting desires, to ministers on that day, of discussing matters not genthoughts and deeds, for the relief of the suffering, and erally considered appropriate to the pulpit and the assuredly, in time, come to stand for the character of given at the time-viz: That I held that beautiful day the individual. So, when the term infidel has been ap- of home associations, and home life, in too great reveplied to me, to bring reproach on principles or prac- rence and affection, to willingly say or do anything, tices which I deem true, and deserving respect, I which should disturb the serenity of grateful worship, have ever felt too much self-respect to attempt a de- or send any from the sanctuary to the home, with fence, except by my life; and when I have felt that the aught of asperity or ill-humor rankling in their breasts reproachful term was justly applied, I have thought I to cloud the sunshine of their domestic joys. And fur ought to be too just to feel injured, or to defend my- ther, that I considered it a cowardly subterfuge of the self, except by a change of life. Thus I have ceased clergy to refuse to recognize true reforms, as the Christo feel any sensitiveness when infidel is applied to me. | tian's work and duty, by preaching them on the Nor do I feel concerned lest Anti-Slavery, Non-Re- Lord's day'-His day, who was the Prince of reof conscience, as in conformity to the wishes and prejuonfidence?

In the year, and denying the Christianity of such movewould you mean by infidel that I was untrue to my
ments by preserving them embalmed in eternal silence day of the year. For, as I have said, whatever is a Would you mean that I am opposed to the popular proper part of Divine worship in the church for one day,

that heresy is a crime, that heretics have no rights, fully and happily, I trust. And now, on the first day and are justly punishable with death, or any penalty of meeting for worship and meditation, let me call your 1826, and previously, total abstinence was denounced ings, the possession and enjoyment of which, by us, as infidelity. In 1834, and ever since, the doctrine that may be fairly questioned. Truly, ' the harvest is passed,

science and the Constitution,'-went to show that this day-a day of family re-unions and family iovs, and of doctrine is a libel on Christ and on God, and that all thanksgiving from and for the family and the home. who asserted it were infidels. Non-Resistance, that For this and related blessings, I can earnestly and forbids men to fight and kill one another, and incul- honestly give thanks. But there is something more cates love to enemies, forgiveness of injuries, good for than this contemplated in the present appointment of evil, and the learning of war no more, is, at this hour, the day, as is evident from the language of the official the right to instigate men to kill and enslave one anoth-In this sense, Wesley, Fox, Calvin and Luther were both. And for all blessings, which are not theoretically, but in fact, secured to us by our laws and insti-Do you mean that I am an infidel because I differ from tutions of government, it is proper enough to feel grateyou, and am destitute of fidelity or reverence to what ful, and for a happy people to express their gratitude you cherish as sacred truth? No; this cannot be it; in a suitable manner. But the difficulty with me is, for then would you brand Jesus as the prince of infi- that I am quite unable to see in what respects we really dels ; for he differed from all the individuals about him do enjoy some of the privileges, for which, as a people, in essentials. You would not accord to me the right of we are requested to give thanks. For me, therefore, to private judgment to decide for myself what is true and quietly read a public document which enumerates som right, and then reproach me as unworthy of confidence, of these, to say the least, questionable privileges, to if I came to conclusions different from yours. This read without comment or disclaimer, and then proceed would be to make yourself an infallible standard, and to thank God for what I do not believe possessed, would be simply hypocrisy.

Do you mean by infidel that I reject the idea of im-mortality t Then am I conscious your answer is un-tained in the proclamation of our present Chief Magistrue, and there leave it. If you mean that I reject the trate, where are some things to which I most cordially see no proof? I cannot think you do. Why, then, call common rule, pervade all similar documents from year any man infidel, reproachfully, for doing that which to year and from Governors, of different politics-so you admit he must do, and has a right to do? For every much so, that it may be pardonable charity to regard man and woman must reject, and have a right to reject, it all as the stereotyped phrase of these papers, and that for whose truth they can see no proof. The argumeaningless as the prattle of a child, or as obsolete ment, in my mind, is all against plenary inspiration; laws which still exist on the statute book, but no where calls on me to reject it, as yours does you to receive it. gard this as part of the political verbiage so prevalent as I am concerned, shall have, the meed of fidelity to on and exposed to the common sense of the people, that

with some general exhortations to respect the honored If by infidel you mean that I reject the Bible, tram- custom of our ancestors, in consecrating one day in the ceaseless repetition, without which, a proclamation THE GOSPEL OF INFIDERITY! I am not ashamed of it, would hardly be recognized, but without which it would

human beings; the gospel of what the Church calls In- is rather obscure; but if it means what alone it seem

In this case, an evil which is solely the result of seinsiness and sin, but which it is the interest of selfish prosperity to call one of God's inscrutable blessings. It cannot stay to discuss the subject presented. I will quote the words, and barely give what meaning I get from them. We should thank God, 'That in the gracious ordering of His providence, by which He has set war; you may give the prestige of your sanction to inthe solitary in families, He has preserved for us, amidst the temperatures, or the unequal and unjust privileges of sex, the temptations to evil by which we are surrounded, the compensating influence of numerous homes '—(very well, so far, but mark the end)—' whose varied for
State, however constituted, a divine institution, and tunes are wisely planned to mould our nobler powers, human law the highest law ! And so it is; the Church and fit us for a higher and better life.' Now, the ex- goes to the caucus and the Exchange to learn the truths ception I take to this, is, that I cannot regard the 'va- she must preach, and her vision coming through such ried fortunes' of these homes, as any more a part of the plan of the Almighty, than that intemperance and she needs to be freed from pusillanimous ministers, and lust are, in order that men may be bettered by passing worldly-minded men. She needs to throw off the inthrough their fires, and emerge, finally, purified and re- cumbrance of her dead forms, her idle ceremonies, and formed. Certainly, (and if I make myself understood, restrictive creed, and lay hold of the mighty evils of you will not think me captious,) God never designed or practical life. She must be the reformer of the world, and declare unto men their duties as men and Chriswealth is virtue, and poverty a crime-in which a few tians in the busy struggles of life. Abstractions! they men here and there possess inordinate means at the ex-pense of the mass. Certainly, God never put these men points of theology must be ended; and men must be here, like the booms in our eastern rivers, which grasp roused, by the recognized messengers of truth, to a in their wide embrace the great wealth of lumber real, humanizing, practical religion. If the Church which those ancient forests drop into the stream, while does not this, then will she be deserted by the most earthe poor man in his skiff catches only the drift-wood nest men, who will not, longer, be filled with husks and and the waste which escape the monopolizer above. God never planned that these two or three men should, scribed it, and such religious freedom, that we are to in this manner, catch and hold the great mass of float-thank God once a year. ing wealth around them, leaving to the less favored multitude only the drift and dross which will barely serviency to riches and slavery. We enjoy freedom support animal combustion. God never created monop-under a government, State and national, which protect lies or monopolites; they are the creatures and cretions of avarice. A living English poet has fallen into this same error, of attributing to Providence the miseries of the poor. Among many beautiful things, he in detail so many times that I need say little of it now,

 When God built up the dome of blue, And portioned Earth's prolific floor, The measure of His wisdom drew A line between the Rich and Poor.

And till that vault of glory fall, Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame, Or saving love be all in all, That rule of life will rest the same.

We know not why, we know not how Mankind are formed for weal or woe, But to th' Eternal law we bow, If such things are, they must be so!

tunes of numerous homes,' nor for the presumed good justice,' in sight of its Christian Churches, with its armthereof. That good, the fitting us ' for a higher and ed militia for an escort, a brother man, a son of God,

'If such things are, they must be so.'

So much for one objection to the document, some of little more than a sentiment in this document, which I

We are here told to thank God that He has been civil and religious freedom'; and 'that he has given Thanksgiving days? Are they hypocritical? Answer for perity,' &c. &c. How clear these principles are in the God's pleasure that we should enjoy, to the fullest ex-God's pleasure that we should enjoy, to the fullest extent, those 'inestimable privileges.' But His providences are not immediate. He gives us blessings, which we may profit by, or pervert, as we will. He does not compel us to appreciate and enjoy them. We have them to use or abuse, at our pleasure, with sufficiency. have them to use or abuse, at our pleasure, with suffifore we are truly free. Freedom is not sound, but solid have them to use or abuse, at our pleasure, with sufficient light bestowed to show us how we may best enjoy them; as a father gives his child a toy,—a knife, for instance,—with which to exercise his ingenuity and amuse himself. He teaches the boy the use of the implement, but he does not encase his hand in iron lest he should cut his fingers, nor insure him against its loss. The boy is grateful for the gift none the less because he with the should cut his fingers, nor insure him against its loss. The boy is grateful for the gift none the less because he with the should cut his fingers, nor insure him against its loss. The boy is grateful for the gift none the less because he with the should cut his fingers, nor insure him against its loss. The boy is grateful for the gift none the less because he and actually do snatch that kaife away, and then tell their vicinjustice, they will beat and perpetually persecute him. And, suppose further, that one of the guilty party, with we are not saved.' solemn mockery, exharts the boy to be very grateful to his father for the kindness which gave him the instrument of which he is forcibly deprived. Under these circumstances, would not the boy's feelings be those of natural indignation? Would he not be outraged at the barefaced hypocrisy of his adviser? And would he not, with justice, say-It is not for you to speak to me of gratitude! The question between us is, do you just tify this act of your companions? If not, denounce it If otherwise, then enjoy your share in their injustice : but do not call on me to be grateful for a blessing, of which, through your and their instrumentality, I am deprived.

The application of this bomely illustration is obvious God gives us the blessings of civil and religious freedom, as other blessings. But he does not insure us against robbery of them by evil men in power. He does not secure us against the injustice of unprincipled majorities.

Civil and religious freedom! Have we them? In a measure, yes-in their fulness, no! Have the great political parties, of which our chief magistrates have so far, always been, sought to secure these blessings to No! Have they sought to deprive us of them? Yes? With what sincerity, then, if his words mean any thing, does any man, of either party, call upon you and me to thank our God for these mercies of his, of which they have in no small measure robbed us, and in the first exercise of which they are doing all in their power to hinder us to-day?

in the choice of theological doctrine-freedom to be and ye in me, and I in you. Unitarian or Trinitarian, Swedenborgian or Catholic. But is this the full meaning of these great words, Religious Freedom? Is there not included in them, when cannot hear them now.' fairly understood, the right to expound the supreme Having been interested in the remarks of C. K. W laws of God, and assert their supremacy over human and H. B. S., I wish to ask a question or two, that may codes?-the right to bring religion down as the meas- serve to bring out the truth. They both agree that ure of practical life, public and political, as well as 'reason and common sense' are the ultimate arbiters of private; and having tried, by this infallible test, to ex- Truth. Is not the distinctive theological feature of pose the want of conformity wherever found, and to Christianity, as expounded by Christ, the assertion of warn men against becoming partners in the guilt, himself as the God-man and man-God, and of the DIVINE does it not mean all this, and even more? And yet, HUMANITY of the Race? the organized Christianity of the day, the nominal Christian Church, with its religious policy gathered or demand silence on those points, at the cost of petty -or do they use a form of words merely, having no co persecution, or the inglorious martyrdom of expulsion or image attached or attachable to it?

from the pulpit. The prevailing Christianity will have

Neither common sense nor highest reason can form a wicked rulers to tremble in their seats of power, or the confined to their exact logical meaning. supple tools of place and party to see their wickedness. condemns not now the unhallowed influence of gain, nor scourges the money-changers from the Temple. Alas ! it grovels, and trails its once bright garments in

offal. It is for such religion, too much as I have de-And our civil freedom, what is that? It is the sub

These Poems are intended to commemorate the hero-ism of the 'Early Quakers,' and are from a pen thoroughly conversant with the Philosophy and Histo-ry of that people.

The first will be 'The Execution of Mary Dyer,' at -slavery it is, which virtually deprives us all of civil liberty. It does not meet the difficulty to say, we are not dwellers in slave territory. The evil knows no geographical limits. It pervades the whole land, to corrupt its inhabitants, and curtail their freedom. We are a part of that union, which, with as shameless effrontery as a courtezan wears her shame, declares that its stability and prosperity depend upon sustaining slavery. We live under a Constitution, which no logic can free from its fatal recognition of property in man. We are citizens of a State which has mobbed defenceless women and noble men, for daring to speak and act for freedom Here is the same grievous error, of attributing the which suffered its accredited agent, in a Southern city, palpably false condition of society to divine wisdomand sent there under State authority, peacefully to test the oreordination. As I said, I have no time to discuss validity of an oppressive law, to be insulted and ignomithis question here. Simply this may be said, that these niously driven home, without so much as a word of progreat and lamentable social inequalities are not of God, test. A State, which, working against the liberties of out of man's evil possessions, avarice, ambition, self-shness. So I cannot thank God for the 'varied for-which sent from its capital city, from its 'temple of better life," may be attained under a more generous, back to the misery and degradation from which he had equal and Christian social order—one which will not escaped; which supports an infamous law, whereby, if only better fit us for a higher life, but give us greater you or I refuse to become its ministers, we are liable to happiness and culture in this present. Nor do I be- imprisonment like a murderer or a thief, and to be despoiled, perchance, of the little property which we possess; a State which acknowledges the right of a few thousand men at the South, by their unjust slave repre-So much for one objection to the document, some of whose doctrines we are considering. I must pass over these things hastly and the sound of the sou these things hastily; yet there is one sentiment, and inhabitants. This is our civil liberty! And for this, too, we are invited to assemble in our usual place of

worship, and thank God, on a special day once a year. pleased to continue to us the inestimable privileges of luded, what shall we say of these proclamations for to our keeping, and made clear to our consciences, those yourselves, to your own conscience, and have I offended? yourselves, to your own conscience, and the truth; and general conscience, is very evident. Undoubtedly, it is be exposed; that men may learn to judge for themselves truth should not offend. It is time that all shame should

The boy is grateful for the gift none the less because he is not secured against injury, if he misuse it, or the possible danger of its being taken from him by force. But others in God's great universe, the same we would ourtim that, if he dare speak of his loss and denounce their yet to achieve, not by a morbid pietism, but by active and consistent Christian life.

' Men, whose boast it is that ye Come of fathers brave and free, If there breathe on earth a slave, Are ye truly free and brave? If ye do not feel the chain When it works a brother pain, Are ye not base slaves indeed, Slaves unworthy to be freed? Is true freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake And with leathern hearts forget That we owe mankind a debt? No! true freedom is to share And with hand and heart to be

They are slaves, who fear to speak They are slaves, who will not choose Hatred, scoffing, and abuse, Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think; They are slaves, who dare not be In the right with two or three.'

'I and my Father are one. 'That ye may know and believe, that the Father me, and I in him. ' And he that seeth me, seeth him that sent me.

· He that hath seen me, hath seen the Father. · Believe that I am in the Father, and the Father

What is our religious freedom? It is simply freedom 'At that day, ye shall know that I am in my Father

'I am the vine, ye are the branches. 'I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye

Are we not really, literally, co-heirs with Christ? When C. K. W. and H. B. S. speak of God as a per from polluted channels, frowns upon any man who son, do they mean a real person, or an ideal person dares be wholly and universally a Christian. Our con- Do they mean a person in the usual acceptation, - tha gregations seal the lips of their ministers with dollars; is, having definite form, conditioned in time and space,

only prophets who prophesy smooth things. The Church logical or proper conception of a person, unconditioned nger the nursery of the pure truths of God ; it in time or space, or uncontained in form ; and when no longer goes before the people; it no longer causes discussing such questions, words should be strictly To sum all up, can we conceive of a Personal God

Henry Ward Beecher is about to publish the dust, creeping, eringing, crawling, where it should command. It says to the people, not, Be the god of thine idolatry cast down, and the true God worshipped in its stead,—but it says, 'Thy people shall be my people, and thy god my god.' It says to the money-chan-

apart from Man ? If so, where and how ? F. S. C.

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property, and not men; which fosters the wrong of the one, and subverts the rights of the other. And slavery,

Now, in view of these facts, to which I have only al-

Truly, 'The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and

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TONS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March

110NS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March

170NS OF WOMAN, preached at the Music Hall, March

171, 1852. By THEODORE PARKER, Minister of the

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